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WHOLE NO. 1775.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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## LI HUNG CHANG STILL IN EUROPE.

Will Delay Visit to United States  
Until Autumn.

### TWENTY MINUTES UNDER X RAY

Japanese for Brazil—Feller Will Re-  
ceive Support of Populists—Finan-  
cial Crash in Guiana—Deficit for  
the Year—Canada Will Reciprocate.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald's  
Washington correspondent says: I was  
told at the State Department today that  
Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese  
statesman, who is now on a visit to  
European countries, will defer his tour  
of the United States until autumn. He  
is now in Germany, and will shortly  
leave there for England and France.

It is expected that he will remain  
longer in Europe than he originally an-  
ticipated, owing to the absence of Pres-  
ident Cleveland from the seat of gov-  
ernment. He has a letter from the Em-  
peror of China to the President, which  
he desires to present in person. The  
Chinese Minister was at the State De-  
partment today making inquiries as to  
the probable time the President would  
return from his summer vacation. He  
stated that Li Hung Chang would prob-  
ably arrive in the United States some  
time in September, and he will prob-  
ably remain in this country a month  
or more.

The State Department authorities are  
discussing plans for the entertainment  
of the distinguished visitor. As Con-  
gress makes no provision for such pur-  
poses, the department may find itself  
embarrassed in its desire to extend the  
courtesies due to the rank and station  
of the envoy. It is hoped the State gov-  
ernments will assist in entertaining the  
distinguished visitor.

### Li Under the X Ray.

BERLIN, June 27.—Li Hung Chang's  
skull was exposed twenty minutes to  
the Rontgen rays today, and a bullet  
he received from the weapon of an as-  
sassin in Japan was located in the  
head below one of the eyes. Li is not  
yet prepared for its removal, and will  
probably wait until his arrival at Paris.

**DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR.**  
The Government Finds Itself Over  
Twenty Six Millions to the Bad

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The com-  
parative statement of the Government  
receipts and expenditures issued by the  
Treasury today shows the total receipts  
from all sources during the fiscal year  
just closed to have been \$326,189,226,  
and the expenditures \$352,231,470, leav-  
ing a deficit for the year of \$26,042,244.  
Although there was a surplus for June  
of \$2,349,430, it is expected that the fig-  
ures for July will show a deficit of at  
least \$10,000,000 and probably more.

The appropriation of \$5,000,000 for  
the sugar bounty payment is now avail-  
able, and it is the expectation that all  
of the claims will have been settled and  
paid before the end of the month. Dur-  
ing July the payments on account of in-  
terest, pensions and naval appropri-  
ations will be exceedingly large, so that  
the deficit for the month is likely to be  
above \$10,000,000 rather than less. The  
showing for the year is far from satis-  
factory to the Treasury officials, and  
what is equally disquieting is the fact  
that the immediate future promises  
nothing better.

The receipts from internal revenue  
during the year amounted to \$146,503,-  
246, nearly \$11,300,000 less than the Sec-  
retary's estimates sent to Congress. The  
customs yielded \$160,534,351, or \$11,465,-  
649 less than the Secretary's estimates.  
The total receipts for the year, how-  
ever, showed a gain of about \$12,800,000  
over 1895. The customs increased about  
\$8,250,000, the internal revenues about  
\$3,000,000, and the receipts from mis-  
cellaneous sources made up the balance.

The pension payments during the  
year amounted to \$139,434,046, a reduc-  
tion of nearly \$2,000,000 from last year's  
payments. The interest payments dur-  
ing the year increased over \$4,250,000.

### FINANCIAL CRASH IN GUIANA.

Sugar Depression and Boundary Que-  
stion Rattling Business.

GEORGETOWN, (British Guiana),  
June 8.—The financial crash which has  
been expected since the boundary ques-  
tion dropped down upon the colony on  
top of the sugar depression, has come  
with full force. The British Guiana  
bank has been aided by the local Gov-  
ernment with £100,000 as a guarantee  
of the bank's liabilities, but still the \$5  
currency notes are being sold in many  
parts for less than \$1.

A number of merchants are in trouble  
in consequence of the financial un-  
rest. The incidental reason for the  
crash was the disappearance of Hugh  
Sproston, Jr., probably the most im-  
portant man, financially, in the colony.  
It is said he committed suicide by  
drowning, but it is claimed he has  
simply left the colony. A run on the  
bank was started and as the notes of  
the British Guiana and Colonial banks  
constitute nearly the entire currency  
of the colony, the Government was ob-

liged to guarantee the notes to prevent  
ruin to many, as tradesmen had begun  
to refuse the notes. It is feared the  
lull which now exists will be the for-  
erunner of a greater storm.

**GIFT TO CAPTAIN COTTON.**  
Commander of the Philadelphia Given  
a Handsome Flag.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 30.—Cap-  
tain Cotton of the Philadelphia was to-  
day presented with a handsome white  
silk flag by citizens of Santa Cruz, Dis-  
trict Attorney Carl E. Lindsay making  
the presentation speech. The city and  
Carnival Association were represented,  
in company with Mr. Lindsay, by Judge  
Logan of the Superior Court, Lieuten-  
ant Governor Jeter, Director General  
Bowman, Dr. Bailey and others promi-  
nent in entertaining the officers of the  
ships since they have been anchored in  
Santa Cruz harbor.

The flag was trimmed with gold, and  
bore an inscription in gold, presenting  
it from the City of Santa Cruz and the  
Carnival Association of 1896. Captain  
Cotton responded with emphasis upon  
the cordial reception accorded by Santa  
Cruz people to the officers of the ships.  
The visiting party lunched with the of-  
ficers, and a pleasant farewell was said.

### CANADA WILL RECIPROCATE.

Liberal Ministry Will Open Negotia-  
tions With United States.

MONTREAL, Que., July 1.—The Lon-  
don (Eng.) correspondent of the Star  
cables that he learns from sources in  
close touch with the Hon. Wilfrid Lau-  
rier, that despite Mr. Laurier's tenta-  
tive acceptance of Mr. Joseph Cham-  
berlain's Zollverein proposal, the first act  
of the next Canadian Liberal Ministry  
will be to send a commission to Wash-  
ington to negotiate a treaty of recip-  
rocity, and also that it will petition the  
home government for permission to ap-  
point a Canadian agent at Washington.  
The correspondent adds that no one  
there doubts that the demand from Can-  
ada for discrimination against British  
goods and in favor of the United States  
would give the worst possible blow to  
the growing cause of imperial unity.

### MISSIONARY CLAIMS PAID.

China Settles a Big Bill for Damages  
Done by Rioters.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—China has  
satisfactorily adjusted all claims made  
by missionaries for losses sustained in  
the Chinese riots of a year ago. The  
State Department has just been in-  
formed by mail that the last payment  
was recently made. Payments have  
been made by authority of the province  
in which the outrages were committed,  
direct to the American Missionary So-  
ciety.

The total claim of missionaries from  
the United States amounted to about  
\$150,000. Those of the French and of  
the British governments were much  
larger, citizens of those countries being  
personally injured.

### YALE BOYS IMPROVING.

Lay English Oars Aside and Make  
Fast Time.

LONDON, July 1.—Yale men are more  
buoyant tonight. Their poor showing  
yesterday in the first time trial over  
the full course sent them to Marsh Mills  
House with a deal to think about. A  
council of war was held and the effect  
was apparent this morning, when the  
men got more drive to the boat and  
really made it go fast. Two time trials  
over half the course were made, and  
both were satisfactory. The English  
oars were laid aside and the men pulled  
with those made by Donohoe. They  
will use them tomorrow, and also when  
they give their new paper shell a trial  
for the first time.

### POPLISTS DON'T WANT BLAND.

They Will Listen to no Presidential  
Combination.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—T. E. Taubeneck,  
chairman of the People's Party National  
Executive Committee, is opposed to  
ex-Congressman Bland for President,  
and will entertain no proposition for a  
compromise with the Democratic party  
which does not include Senator Teller  
for that position. In an interview with  
Mr. Taubeneck today at Populist head-  
quarters he denied that he had ever  
stated that Bland would be acceptable  
to the Populists if the Democrats should  
nominate him for President at Chicago.

### AMERICA MAY BUY THE ISLAND

Belief That Denmark Would Sell  
St. Thomas.

LONDON, June 28.—A Copenhagen  
dispatch to the Times says: The al-  
lusion in the platform of the St. Louis  
Republican convention to the expedi-  
ency of the United States purchasing  
the Danish West Indies has created  
some sensation here. It is believed that  
St. Thomas Island is especially coveted,  
as being likely to afford an excellent  
American naval station. The opinion  
prevails that Denmark is quite prepared  
to sell these small colonies at a suitable  
price.

### Japanese for Brazil.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 1.—A treaty is  
being negotiated between Japan and  
Brazil for sending 20,000 Japanese la-  
borers to the coffee plantations of Bra-  
zil. They are to receive £1 10s per  
month, with everything found, on a  
five-year contract.

Congressman Barham Renominated.  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The First  
Congressional District Republican con-  
vention met yesterday forenoon in the  
rooms of the Union League Club and re-  
nominated Congressman J. A. Barham  
by acclamation, amid great enthusias-

## DEATH OF WRITER HARRIET B. STOWE.

Passes Peacefully Away in Her  
Home in Connecticut.

### UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Uncle Tom's Cabin one of Her Early  
Works—A Writer of Ability as a  
Child—"The Ministers' Wooing" Her  
Best Effort—A Bit of History.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—Mrs.  
Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted au-  
thoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"Dred," and other works of world-wide  
reputation, died at her home, 73 Forest  
street, at noon today without regaining  
consciousness. She passed peacefully  
away as though in a deep sleep. By  
her bedside at the time were her son,  
her two daughters, her married sister,  
her husband, Dr. Edward Hooker, her  
nephew, who was also her medical at-  
tendant, and other relatives.

Her illness was the culmination of a  
mental derangement from which Mrs.  
Stowe has suffered for years, tenderly  
cared for by her two daughters. It is a  
long time since she has been able to do  
literary work, and for the past two  
years her condition has been such that  
the worst might be expected at any  
time. Of this however, the public has  
not been generally aware.

A trained nurse has been in constant  
attendance upon Mrs. Stowe. She walk-  
ed about in company with her patient  
through the garden grounds every  
morning.

Mrs. Stowe exhibited considerable  
vigor for her years, physically, and al-  
ways had a smile for her friends. She  
repeated one of her poems recently,  
and there have been moments when her  
intellect was still unclouded, and it was  
only of late that her power of  
speech was affected. She was able to  
guide a pen with the assistance of one  
of her daughters not long ago.

All in all, she has been a physiologi-  
cal marvel, as she lived in a house  
filled with mementos of days when she  
moved nations and people from every  
quarter of the globe paid tribute to her  
greatness with souvenirs of the most  
precious kind.

Saturday, June 13, she was 85 years  
of age. Last Friday morning her at-  
tendant, Mrs. Arms, when she went to  
call her, found that she was in a semi-  
conscious condition. Her nephew, Dr.  
Edward B. Hooker, and his sister, Mrs.  
Isabella Beecher-Hooker, were called,  
and the matter was kept a secret till  
last night to avoid the annoyance of  
inquiries that were sure to come from  
all parts of the country.

The cause of Mrs. Stowe's illness was  
congestion of the brain with partial  
paralysis.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in  
Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. Her  
father was the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.  
At the death of her mother Mrs.  
Stowe was placed under the care of her  
grandmother at Guilford, Conn.

Here, when quite a young girl, she  
showed a great interest in the ballads  
of Walter Scott and the poems of Ro-  
bert Burns. The Arabian Nights also  
fascinated her. When a schoolgirl of  
12, she wrote a logical essay on the  
theme, "Can the immortality of the  
soul be proved from the light of na-  
ture?" Many of her father's sermons  
were on the sin of slavery, and from  
her earliest youth Mrs. Stowe was  
taught to abhor human bondage.

In January 1836 she married Calvin  
Ellis Stowe, a Massachusetts clergy-  
man. She frequently visited the South-  
ern States, and was thoroughly ac-  
quainted with the slave methods in  
vogue there. Her best entitled "Uncle

Tom's Cabin, or, Life Among the Low-  
ly," created a big sensation. It opened  
the eyes of the Northern people and  
did much toward the emancipation of  
the slaves. Her best literary effort was  
called "The Minister's Wooing." James  
Russell Lowell praised it very much.  
Mrs. Stowe also wrote a number of  
other works which have been highly  
commended.

### SUGAR FROM BEETS.

Spreckels (credited) has an intention to  
Establish a Factory in California.

PARIS, June 30.—It is learned from  
a private source that Claus Spreckels,  
the sugar manufacturer, who is now  
here from Germany, where he has been  
investigating the beet-sugar industry,  
intends to establish a colossal beet-  
sugar refinery in California. His rail-  
way, now being constructed in opposi-  
tion to the Southern Pacific, will run  
down to his beet plantations.

It was learned in this city last even-  
ing that Mr. Spreckels has in contem-  
plation the rapid development of the  
sugar-beet industry of the State. Be-  
fore leaving for Europe Mr. Spreckels  
added largely to his holdings in the  
Salinas valley, buying a dozen or more  
tracts, aggregating something like 10,-

## THE ESTATE OF GENERAL DIMOND.

Son Edwin and Union Trust Com-  
pany Will Manage for Heirs.

### TWO DAUGHTERS SHARE ALIKE.

His Sons William and Harry Receive  
Small Legacies—They Were Amply  
Provided for by Their Mother—The  
General's Estate a Very Large One.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The will  
of the late General Dimond was filed  
for probate yesterday afternoon. The  
document was signed in the presence  
of Horace G. Platt and Oscar T. Sea-  
well, on the 28th day of February last.  
Edwin R. Dimond, the youngest son of  
the deceased, is named as one of the ex-  
ecutors. The value of the estate is not  
known.

William Waterhouse Dimond is be-  
queathed \$5,000. A similar sum is de-  
vised to Edwin R. Dimond and the  
Union Trust Company in trust for Har-  
ry W. Dimond. The income is to be de-  
voted to his support and maintenance  
until the trustees in their judgment  
may deem it best to deliver the money  
to Harry Dimond. William and Harry  
are the sons of the first Mrs. Dimond.

To Edwin R. Dimond, a son by the  
second wife of the General, is bequeath-  
ed one-third of the remainder of the  
estate.

The remainder of the estate is left  
to Edwin R. Dimond and the Union  
Trust Company to invest as they may  
see fit, the income to be applied, share  
and share alike, to the education, sup-  
port and maintenance of the two daugh-  
ters of the deceased, Mrs. Tobin and  
Mrs. Jarboe, during the term of their  
natural lives. Either of the two daugh-  
ters may dispose of her interest in the  
trust estate by will.

It is provided that should either of  
the daughters die intestate, leaving a  
child or children surviving her, each  
child or children shall receive in equal  
parts the share of the deceased parent.

Should either of the daughters die  
intestate and without issue, the portion  
of the trust property belonging to her  
goes to Edwin R. Dimond, if alive, free  
from any trust. If dead and leaving  
issue, the share shall be divided equally  
among his surviving children. In the  
event of Edwin R. Dimond dying with-  
out issue, the portion of the trust goes  
to the surviving daughter. In case Ed-  
win R. Dimond should survive his sis-  
ters, they leaving no children, all the  
estate becomes his property.

In explanation of the fact that the  
two elder sons are bequeathed but a  
meagre share of the estate, Horace G.  
Platt, who was General Dimond's at-  
torney, says that it was a family ar-  
rangement and is perfectly satisfactory  
to all the children. The eldest sons had  
received their mother's fortune. Mr.  
Platt is now looking after the affairs  
of the dead Major General. He says  
that but little real estate was owned  
by General Dimond.

### SEATTLE TO THE FRONT.

New Japanese Line With Washington  
City as the Terminus.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 1.—S. Iwan-  
aga, manager of the Nippon Yusen Ka-  
isha Oriental line of steamers, arrived  
here by the Empress of India last night  
to confer with the authorities of the  
Great Northern Railway relative to the  
establishment of still another trans-  
Pacific line to compete for American  
trade.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company  
have already selected steamships that  
will be placed on the new route, and  
have decided that Seattle shall be the  
American terminus, from which it will  
be gathered that the deal with the  
Great Northern is practically closed for  
through transportation rates. As to the  
service, it will depend very much on  
the volume of trade offering, a trial to  
be first made with three steamers every  
two months. If business justifies it the  
number will be increased before the  
close of the year and a fortnightly ser-  
vice will be provided.

The company of which Mr. Iwanaga  
is manager is the largest commercial  
organization in Japan, owning and op-  
erating no fewer than eighty first-class  
steamships, some of which are engaged  
in the most profitable and important  
carrying commissions in the world.

### ATTACK ON THE SHAH

Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill Por-  
sian's Ruler.

TIPLIS, June 27.—It is reported that  
an attempt has just been made upon  
the life of the Shah at Teheran. The  
attempt was unsuccessful, the assassin  
being arrested on the spot. He proved  
to be a member of the Babu Moham-  
medan Secret Society.

### Small Pox Scourge in Cuba

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Official ad-  
vice to Surgeon General Wyman of the  
Marine Hospital service, from Santiago  
de Cuba, June 13th, says the United  
States Sanitary inspector has found  
1,000 cases of smallpox in that city.  
Yellow fever is on the increase in the  
island, the report shows.

### Can This Be Andre's Balloon?

WINNIPEG, Man., July 1.—A mys-  
terious balloon passed over Winnipeg  
this evening. The appearance of the  
balloon caused people to wonder if it  
was Andre's balloon. Professor Andres  
sailed early in June from Norway for  
Spitzbergen, from where he intended to  
go to the north pole in a balloon.

### Bids for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy  
Department has issued advertisements  
calling for proposals for constructing  
three battle ships of about 11,000 tons  
displacement. The bids are required to  
be submitted by Monday, September 14.

### Was in Panama Scandal.

PARIS, June 28.—Emile Arton, im-  
plicated with Dr. Herz and the late  
Baron von Reineck in the frauds on the  
Panama Canal Company, has been sen-  
tenced to six years at hard labor.

### Beijing Sea Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Robert Lan-  
sing of Watertown, N. Y. has been ap-  
pointed counsel on the part of the  
United States to the Behring Sea Claims  
Commission.



## OAHU COLLEGE

## STUDENTS' TREAT.

Able Baccalaureate Sermon by

Rev. H. W. Peck.

YOUTH, STRENGTH AND COURAGE

"There is But One God"—Examples of Every Day Life—"A Chain is no Stronger Than Its Weakest Link. What of Man?—Advice to Boys."

Following is a verbatim report of a very able sermon preached by Rev. H. W. Peck of the First M. E. Church to the graduating class of 1896, Oahu College, at Central Union Church.

You will find my text in Timothy, I, ii, 5: "There is one God, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." I wish to call special attention to the words, "the man Christ Jesus." I look into your young faces tonight and I am reminded that you are on life's threshold. From the sheltering influences of college life you are about to pass out into life's real battle. In you I see youth, strength, vigor and high courage; yet let me remind you that it is not within my nor any mortal's ability to tell you what awaits you in the coming days. Some of you will have long lives, full of all that comes to us on the shores of time. Some of you will almost certainly reach the end of this life quickly and the tale of your years be brief. Tonight, recognizing these facts, and that I am speaking to immortal souls, in whose hands God has, in a large sense, placed the shaping of their own destiny, I would hold up before you a high ideal, a lofty standard of living. My heart is strangely stirred lest I should fail to bring you the right message, to give the right counsel upon this day which will always be a milestone in your life. I have chosen for my text "the man Christ Jesus," because rightly understood he is the beginning, the course and consummation of all that is possible for man, both ideally and really. I have no hesitation in telling you that in as far as you follow him will you attain to the highest possibilities of your manhood. The world today is filled with shallow, foolish conceptions of man and of his surroundings. If your idea of manhood be low, your life will be ruined before it has really begun. I am anxious that you should make no mistake at this point. This line of thought which I shall follow tonight was largely suggested to me by the closing remarks of an able address to which you recently listened. In it you were told to fearlessly push your investigations and not to shrink from accepting any legitimate conclusions at which you might arrive.

Your President, in reply, said that you were accustomed to do so. As a Christian and a minister of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, I wish to endorse the thought that your safety lies in following that suggestion. Let me say right here that nine-tenths of the indifference, irreligion, agnosticism and infidelity in the world today is due to two causes. The first is the acceptance by man of shallow conclusions instead of thoroughly investigating the great fundamentals of this state of existence, and especially those relating to man's physical and spiritual life. The second cause is that many men do not wish to push their investigations far enough to find the bare white truth, lest in so doing they should find that which would be a continuous reproach to their life of wrong doing and selfishness.

Two great solutions of life are contending today for the mastery of man's mind. There have been many others suggested, but they have either perished or are in a state of decay.

Sir William Dawson, one of the greatest of living geologists, indicated the two rival solutions of today when he said, "Either man is an independent product of the will of a Higher Intelligence, acting directly or through the laws and materials of his own institution and production, or he has been produced by an unconscious evolution from lower things." We have "Materialism," which knows no God, in sharp conflict with "Christianity." By Christianity I mean Christ. Christ is Christianity in all that is vital to it. He who knows no personal Christ has no right to call himself a Christian except in a very limited sense.

Let us ask, then, of Materialism and Christianity: Whence am I? What am I? Whither bound? And not stop short of the legitimate conclusion.

Materialism asks us to believe that the matter of which this universe (man's present home) is composed is eternal, self-existent; although matter on every hand shows that it has limitations, is subject to change and hence cannot be eternal. We are asked to believe that all matter is in a state of ceaseless evolution—that it can vary indefinitely, but that by some unknown inevitable and yet senseless necessity the changes have been in the main from the simple to the complex, from the lower to the higher. We are asked by materialistic science to overlook or at least give little weight to the fact that great gulfs yawn in the theory and thus destroy it. The first of these great chasms is that which lies between living and non-living matter. On this point Mr. Huxley says: "The present state of knowledge furnishes as well no link between the living and the non-living. Let us, on the other hand, say that a chain is stronger than its weakest link. What can be said then, when this master of the materialists admits that the chain is altogether broken

and an absolutely essential link missing. The second gulf is that between vegetable and animal life.

The third lies between any one true species of animal or plant and any other species.

I will mention one more, and to materialistic science the greatest of all difficulties, that abyss that lies "between the nature of the animal and the self-conscious, reasoning moral nature of man." These are a few of the insurmountable obstacles which Christian science points out as fatal to materialism. But let us ask this opponent of Christianity, "What of man?" Mankind, says Mr. Huxley, "is a wilderness of apes." Mr. Darwin tells us that man is descended from a hairy quadruped, related to the ape, descended by many changes in untold ages, though mar-supial, reptile-like, fish-like animals, and finally is derivable from a clot of gelatinous substance whose origin is absolutely unknown.

The last question which I ask is, "Whither is man bound?" Is there any after-here for man? Listen to this despairing wall of materialism as quoted by Mr. Van Dyke from the "Cosmopolis," January, 1896. Man, "born of blind force and unconscious matter, quickened by some mysterious cruelty to a consciousness of his own origin and a foreboding of his inexplicable destiny, he dreads his weird" between two fathomless abysses of gloom as one who is indeed weary and heavy laden. The music with which he accompanies his march towards the blank and dismal bourn rolls and clashes through the literature of every land with deep and mournful discords, as if man had at last invented that strange organ of expression which a satirist has called "the misophon."

It has always been a wonder to me how men who believe in no God and hold that we are the product of blind, unreasoning but inevitable necessity, can yet hold men responsible for their acts. If their theory be true, then it is the refinement of cruelty to hold men responsible for their deeds, however vicious, seeing that necessity compels them so to do. I have endeavored to give you briefly but accurately a summary of the teachings and conclusions of materialism, which you are sure to encounter. I wish to warn you that much of that which is taught as science is utter rubbish, having no foundation in fact and lacking in truth and common sense. Fortunately for us as Christians, such men as Dana, Dawson, Agassiz, Argyle, etc., have exposed to our view the skeleton beneath the fair exterior of materialism. Again I endorse the sentiment, "Investigate fearlessly" and stop not half way. With a poet's intuition Tennyson has accurately grasped and stated the facts in saying:

"Not only cunning casts in clay: Let science prove we are, and then What matters science unto men, At least to me? I would not stay"

"Let him, the wisest man who springs Hereafter, up from childhood shape His actions, like the greater ape, But I was born to other things."

Now let us turn to Christianity and find what it has to say about these same questions with which we have been interrogating materialistic views of the universe and man. In this quest you will find abundance of assistance in the works of such Christian scientists as I have just mentioned. Let me add that you will get much more accurate information on these points from their works than you possibly can from the ablest exponents of materialism. The reason is that the Christian scientists are just as thoroughly conversant with all the range of scientific facts and theories of the universe and man as their opponents, and to this add the personal, vital experience of the reality of the life and influence of Jesus Christ in their own lives as the most potent influence there present. I shall also refer you to what the Bible has to say about these things and again remind you that in "The Man Christ Jesus" you have the centre and circumference of genuine Christianity.

We ask the first question again, "Whence all things?" I listen and there comes down the line of over thirty centuries the Christian's answer, "In the beginning God." Let me say in passing that it has taken over 3,000 years for opponents of Christianity to get enough knowledge of themselves and this universe to be able to even intelligently question this answer, to say nothing of disproving its accuracy. I notice also that it has been almost without exception in Christian lands, under Christian influences, that men have been civilized enough to do any profound investigating along these lines.

Of the Christian answer, "In the beginning God," Sir William Dawson says, "Here we have a fundamental statement which demands no proof, because we can substitute nothing else for it. If we say, 'There was no beginning, the universe is eternal,' we have a proposition unthinkable by us, because we cannot imagine an eternal succession, and such succession, if conceivable, would preclude all development. If we say, 'In the beginning the heavens and the earth were self-created,' we have a proposition which is a contradiction in terms. It remains as the only possible alternative that all things were created by the Almighty Intelligent will whom we call God."

The word "God" conveys to no two persons exactly the same idea—fortunately so, for man's chief resemblance to his fellow-man is in his difference. We are alike and yet not alike, and each may touch the infinite and receive help for individual need.

Having called your attention to God as the Creator of all things, the great "First Cause" of Herbert Spencer, let us ask Christianity: "If it can tell us anything of God." I turn to the Bible, "the book of Christianity," and we shall consider its answers for the time being as we did those of materialism. In Exodus ii, 4 I read that God described Himself to Moses as "I am that I am." Here life describes himself to be pure

being. Let me say in passing that expression "I am" (the verb "to be") is the foundation of all language. The first thought of an intelligent being consciously having separate existence, in Genesis 35:11 he is said to describe himself as "I am God Almighty." He thus declares himself to be possessed of all power—to be omnipotent. In Malachi 3:6, "For I am the Lord (the Hebrew is "Jehovah," the existing one), I change not." These answers are remarkable when you remember that they were put into writing long before we knew what were some of the absolute essentials of any being or material claiming to be "eternal." Again I ask the question and the Apostle John (who if not God-inspired was nothing more than a common fisherman) says, "God is spirit." Do we know anything of spirit? Certainly, a noted scientist has said that we know more of spirit than we do of matter. I ask an old man to tell me how far back he can remember. He replies "Ninety years." I say to him, "The materials of your body have changed many times since that day, but what of yourself; are you essentially the same person?" and the answer is, "Yes." We are all aware of a something written, different from our flesh, a something which we cannot see, touch, taste, weigh or subject to physical experiments, but still an undoubted reality. This most men have agreed to call "spirit." "Is what we call 'spirit' akin or similar to what God describes Himself to be?" If so, we have a point of contact. Listen to the Bible's answer, "And God said, 'Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness.' 'God is a spirit'—man made in His 'image.' Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean to imply that God is a great, big, overgrown man. The language of the Bible is the language of men, with all the limitations involved. You cannot prison infinite thought in finite language, although we can readily understand how, the way being open, God could convey to us, according to the limits of our capacity, a knowledge of Himself. I return again to the Bible and ask the Apostle Paul if he can tell us anything of God. Listen to the reply, for it is a fundamental of Christianity:

"God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." You will remember that at the beginning I said that "Christ is Christianity," and here we have the greatest of the apostles telling us that the man Christ Jesus was God manifest in the flesh, etc. Genuine Christianity glories in this statement of its position with reference to Jesus Christ, and hesitates not to stand or fall with him. Professor Huxley willingly admits that Christ Jesus is the "noblest ideal of humanity which mankind has yet worshipped." That he is the "ideal of humanity" is perfectly correct; but if he means that genuine Christians worship "the man Christ Jesus" as an ideal of humanity he is mistaken. Christians worship Christ Jesus as God, infinite and eternal, at the same time that they take his life as a man as their ideal, and the teachings of himself and immediate followers as expressing their principles. I am well aware that "God manifest in the flesh" means incarnation of deity. If you have been able to agree with the Bible teachings and the experience of mankind you will find no difficulty in that. "God is a spirit." Man was made "in his image, in his likeness." Man is spirit incarnated—spirit clothed upon with flesh. This fact of man's incarnation takes place thousands of times every day, as human lives touch the shores of time. The question of probability comes in here, and you may be asked, "Why should God be manifest in the flesh—incarnated?" No trivial reason, certainly, should be given to such a question. I ask the Bible for its answers. In John x., 10, Jesus Christ tells us, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Again, "Jesus said unto her, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' Again: "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."

I call your attention to the fact that the Bible never shrinks from describing man as he is. It says man is suffering, perishing, dying; but instead of joining in the despairing, hopeless wall of anguish of the materialist, it says to mankind, "I can tell you the cause, and God has provided a remedy." What does Christianity say is the cause? "Sin." It says that for man sin has been the cause of all his woe, and ends in death, physical, spiritual. This is a fact of our personal experience—something with which we come in contact every day. Let me illustrate the process. We will take some young fellow from a genuinely Christian home. He goes out into the world with a splendid, healthful body and a soul untainted; he gradually, as a rule through acquaintances, is led into temptation, sins and continues in it until in a space of time so short that it seems impossible to his friends, the young man's bodily strength is gone, he is near to physical death, while the pure mind and lofty spirit has, humanly speaking, died to everything innocent, true, noble. It is a mass of death. You can see examples of this upon the streets of Honolulu.

The Bible tells us that "the man Christ Jesus" had as his mission the destruction of that which is destroying mankind, and the giving of life to those who are dead.

How is it to be done? By death—the death of the Son of God. That is not only a unique method but a bold statement. Many say "I cannot see the justice of the innocent suffering for the guilty, or why blood should be essential to salvation." The Bible fearlessly takes the position that there is but one way of salvation, and that is through the offering made upon Calvary by Christ Jesus.

I read in Hebrews ix, 22, "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood, and without shedding of

blood is no remission." Let us see if after all the Bible has but stated what is a very common experience with men. Come with me and I will take you to a home in Honolulu. Look at that old mother living in want and misery hardly enough to keep body and soul together. Her face bears all the marks of suffering; it too often happens, of personal violence. You seek the reason. The answer is that her son is slowly killing her by his neglect and selfish life. What is she doing? Trying to win the boy from his vices, trying to make a man out of him. Tell me, do not the innocent suffer for the guilty? What do we call that mother's efforts? Redemption. What the price? The heart's blood, the life.

Go back with me thirty-five years, look at the great struggle then going on in the United States. What was going on? The redemption of 4,000,000 slaves. How was it being done? By blood—the shedding of innocent blood—rivers of it. How have nearly all the great liberties of men been redeemed from cruelty and oppression? By blood. I find this statement of the Bible, "Without shedding of blood is no redemption," to be a great fact in human history, receiving thousands of confirmations daily.

I return and ask that mother, "Why do you suffer and toil and wear your life out for that boy? He is not worthy of such a mother." What is the answer? "He is my son; I gave him life, I love him, I would willingly die for him if by so doing I could reclaim him."

Why did the people of the North fight for the freedom of those millions of slaves? That a great burden of sin and wrong might be destroyed. Now tell me, shall the mother love her wretched, sinning son and slowly die for him upon the cross of his neglect and cruelty, and shall God, the All-Father, display less love for his offspring—man—sinful though he be? Shall the United States and other nations be willing to give hundreds of thousands of their innocent sons to die in order to destroy a great national sin, and shall God give less to free his sons of earth, "made in his image," from the slavery of sin and its effects?

Is there anything under the sun that we commend more highly than the unselfish, devoted love of that mother, or the heroic qualities of men who gave their lives for liberty? Why should it, then, seem strange or unworthy that on an infinitely grander scale Jesus Christ should give himself for us? I find nothing but the most exalted manifestation of God's love for and longing after his prodigals of earth in the statement made in Romans, v., 6-8: "For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly. For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die; but God commendeth his love for us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for the ungodly."

If you ask why did not God make man so that he could not sin, I reply that in so doing he would have destroyed him as man. One day of conscious freedom of choice is worth a cycle of unreasoning instinct. The bee builds with precision—it knows not why. One self-conscious man is worth a wilderness full of unreasoning animals. I have endeavored to indicate to you the Christian's reasons for believing in God and holding that we can not only have knowledge of him, but in the person of "the man Christ Jesus" see him "manifested in the flesh."

I will now speak of Christ Jesus as mediator and the ideal man. I wish to show you that he is worthy of all your life's energy and worship. Let us examine what the Bible says of him and see if it be consistent with his claims.

If he be God he must have God-like qualities. He must come into, live through and go from this world in no ordinary way. I look at Jesus Christ's record as given by the historians, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and the letters and epistles of men who were eye witnesses of his life and death and ascension. I find that his name and mission was foretold. The name being given on account of what he was to do, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." It is a unique thing, an unheard of thing before or since, to tell what an unborn child is to have as his mission. Let me remind you that today millions of men will testify that Jesus Christ does "save his people from their sins." No amount of talk can affect this great living testimony to Jesus Christ's power to save and keep from sin. At this man's birth it is recorded that heaven and earth united in a mighty hallelujah chorus—a jubilee of joy at his coming.

During his life he not only claimed, but it is recorded, that he exercised God-like power over earth, air, sea, and made the powers of disease and death give place. The end of his life was strictly in keeping with his birth and recorded words and acts. He burst the bonds of death and ascended triumphant to his native place, drawn thither by his inherent gravitation. If he were not God, then there was a subtlety of deception in the simple, unvarnished tale of his life and work never equalled by man. It is simply preposterous that men uneducated, except Paul, men of unsurpassed moral worth and innocence, should be guilty of such deception and make martyrs of themselves to prove a lie.

Christianity never shrinks here. Could death have held Jesus Christ in the tomb, he could be no Savior for men. "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, he has risen. Remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee." Of the fact of his having lived and been put to death Roman history as well as the Bible history attests. The evidence of his resurrection and ascension is abundant. The Church of today is directly traceable back to him, and has always rested its whole fabric upon the resurrection of "the man Christ Jesus." Says the Apostle Paul: "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He tells us again that "if Christ be not raised your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." Let me say in passing that Paul's writings (his writings admitted

to be so by such a school of thought as that of Ferdinand Christian Bauer) give overwhelming evidence of being the work of a thoroughly educated, keen, logical mind, not to be duped by a thousand, let alone twelve, Galilean fishermen. Saul, afterwards Paul, became a follower of Jesus Christ within a couple of years of Christ's death, resurrection and ascension. On every side could be had abundance of proof to expose the deception had there been one. Then, too, Paul wrote about fourteen years after that, even then most of the 500 persons who saw, talked with and handled the resurrected Christ were still alive. These men had no theories to believe, nothing to imagine. They saw, heard and touched "the man Christ Jesus," whom they had seen crucified, dead, buried and then alive and conversing with them. They did not go away from where it all happened in order to deceive, by lack of proof to the contrary, but right in Jerusalem, where Christ was put to death, over 5,000 Jews who had been bitter enemies became his most devoted followers within two weeks of his ascension. Paul himself appeals to this, and said in his speech before the Jewish King, Agrippa: "This thing was not done in a corner." And the truth of what he said was not denied by this king, an "expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews." Then, too, Sunday—in the time of the apostles called the "Lord's Day"—is a memorial of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The day can be directly traced back to that time. On the first day of the week the disciples met for worship and breaking of bread. Of the fact of his death, the "Lord's Supper" is the abiding witness. That "the man Christ Jesus" was worshipped as God is testified to by the younger Pliny, who, in his letter to the Emperor Trajan, reported that the people called Christians were accustomed to assemble before daybreak (on account of persecution) and "sing a hymn of praise responsively to Christ as it were to God." This report, you will notice, was made within about twelve years of the death of the Apostle John. Now let us apply our tests. We say no angel could be our Savior, for he would not understand our temptations, our weaknesses. What of Christ Jesus? "In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted"—Hebrews, ii, 18. And again, he "was in all points tempted like as we are."—Hebrews, iv, 15.

Then I say this man can understand me, in so far as he can sympathize with me. But if he be God-man, Redeemer, he must not only be tempted, but also overcome temptation. For if when tempted he fell, while I may admit his manhood, I cannot recognize his divinity. Now I complete the last quotation: "He was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Then again, I hear this man say what no other man ever dared say without being instantly convicted of falsehood: "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" This was said to his bitter enemies, who would gladly have convinced him of sin if they could. Again, to be my mediator, my "ideal man," he must not only be tempted and remain sinless, but he must also overcome temptation and sin in a way open to me if he would point the way of life.

Listen. What said he to the tempter when hungry, worn, exhausted, he bore the ordeal that comes to us all? "It is written." Written! Where? In the Bible, your armory and mine: "The sword of the Spirit, the word of God" was used by him to meet our common adversary. Then, too, I find him spending long hours in prayer that his human weakness might have strength given it.

"The man Christ Jesus" must also be able to enter into my life as one who knows toil, the cares of home life, its joys, sorrows and sufferings. How readyest thought of him in the book? Many years of toil at the carpenter's bench, toiling for mother, sisters, brothers. I see him in the joys and sorrows of home life as one of us. I find him in that Bethany home as a welcome guest. I hear the sigh of sorrow, see the tears of pity, and still hear the imperious command to death to give up its victim at the tomb of Lazarus.

Again, Jesus Christ as "God-man" must find in his heart and thought no place of contempt for the little things (to us) of earth. The microscope shows us marvelous provisions in the life of all organisms. Listen to this man: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." Here is infinite care and a correct estimate of values. Nothing escapes his attention. "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." This man, if he be God, also will know and be able to associate together the Kingdom of God and the affairs of man. Listen to him: "The Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field. But while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." Follow the thought in that parable and you will find that this man is explaining the origin, effect and final issues of man's relation to God, and his sad knowledge of sin. Who but a being at once human and divine would have dared compare the Kingdom of Heaven to a "grain of mustard seed" or to "heaven"? Yet the more you study the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ the more will you be astonished at the accuracy of his comparisons. The "heaven" of Christ is indeed leaving the lump of humanity, and the little "mustard seed" of his God-like life has long since become the resting place of the song birds of human life and joy.

I return and say to "the man Christ Jesus," "If thou be the Son of God, the Savior of the world, there must be no hesitancy in thy speech, no mistakes in thy answers." I hear him asked, "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?" Listen to that marvelous answer. "And Jesus called a little child unto him and set him in the midst of them, and said, 'Verily I say unto you except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' I look into the face of a pure, innocent, un-

contaminated child, and I say to myself, "If there be any place or condition where all is pure and innocent, then childhood may well be its type." I beg you to notice that there is a wide universe between childlikeness and childishness. They are at the opposite poles of thought. Everything great and true is in its last analysis simplicity itself. One of the marks of great intellectual power is the ability to make that which is seemingly complex appear simple, as witness the power of a Gladstone. Mark also this man's answer to that question about a woman who had been the wife of seven men. This question was the stock in trade of the wily theologians of the Sadducees: "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures nor the power of God. For in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven." And those men grown gray in the study of their scriptures were made to feel that they were babes in the hands of this Galilean peasant.

I would remind you that if "the man Christ Jesus" be not the "Son of God, the Savior of the world," then he was nothing but an illiterate, untaught, poor carpenter from a miserable little village in Galilee. "A river rises no higher than its source," and "out of nothing nothing comes," are trite sayings very applicable here. For the greatest difficulty is by no means on the side of Christianity. In vain will you seek to account for the life, words and ever increasing influence of Christ Jesus except in the one way, that he was what he claimed for himself, the Son of God. "I and my Father are one." You cannot patronize Jesus Christ. And Christianity rejects with scorn the statement "that he was only a good man." He claimed to be God. His disciples and immediate followers boldly asserted the same. If he were not God, then I unhesitatingly say he was the vilest of men, the greatest impostor that ever drew breath. "By their fruits ye shall know them" was Christ's own test of all things, and we glory and rejoice in having "the man Christ Jesus" judged by his fruits. I shall apply two more tests and then conclude. I do so because they are of a nature that will expose any weakness in his answers. I say to this "Redeemer," "God with us," "I am a sinner; I am conscious of the presence within of this dreadful malady, sin; in vain I struggle to get rid of it; I am conscious that it is killing me." What will he say? Will he, like the quack theologians of earth, tell me, "Go and hide yourself in a cave and contemplate;" "Cover over your corruption with a nice moral veneering," or "Do as the poor materialist does, wring your hands in anguish and bemoan your sad fate?" Had he given me any such answer I would have no doubt about his claim—"Impostor" would have been written all over it. Listen, sin-cursed, life-weary man, to the incomparable answer: "Ye must be born again." New life, new vitality, a new being, "born from above, born of God." But whose the life, oh Christ? "Mine." "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he is God." "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you," instinctively I know this is the only way—the right answer—for in myself I find constant failure. Who shall lift me above my meaner nature but some power greater than myself? What is the principle of this new life, thou Master of men? What the energizing source of this new vitality? And the sublime answer is, "Love"—God-born, heaven-nurtured love, the purest, noblest flower of earth. Before "the man Christ Jesus" I am prepared to bow, and with all my life's homage say: "My Lord and my God." If love be not as the touch of his garment, what will life be when "of his fullness have we all received and grace for grace?" I come to him and say: "Master, pardon me, and I will ask but this once more. Thou hast told us that 'it is expedient for you that I go away,' and I am weak and fearful lest in the darkness of earth I lose my new found life." I listen and there comes to my heart that blessed assurance: "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." "I will pray the father and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever." I say to him: "Those are grand promises, oh Christ, but have they ever been tested and tried since thou didst send the Holy Spirit, the Comforter?" "What is the history of my Church? How rodest thou?" And I look back and I see twelve ignorant fishermen, clothed with this power of the spirit of "the man Jesus Christ" going forth undaunted to win the world for their Master. Having as their standard a shameful cross, as their God a crucified Nazarine, as their weapons the simple story of his mission, his life, death and resurrection, and I find in the golden age of Greek culture and art, in an age when Roman military despotism and unblushing licentiousness held almost unlimited sway, these men marching forward to assured victory. What if they gave their lives as martyrs, they held not life dear that they might preach "Christ crucified, the power of God unto salvation." By their side, as one of the first fruits of martyrdom, worked a man with a mind and soul of gigantic mold, a spirit that flamed with fire unquenchable. I look at him after a long life of service. I mark the form bent and twisted and his face scarred by the fiendish ingenuity of his enemies, and I say to him, "Paul, what of this?" With his countenance aflame with heaven's light and love he replies, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God." I find this hated sect of the Nazarene spreading everywhere. Ten times did the mighty power of Roman despotism try to stamp it out in blood. Nothing that fiendish hatred could conceive of was neglected in those efforts, and yet over them all strode triumphant the blood-washed hosts following the banner of the cross, until I hear the gasping cry of Rome's last pagan Emperor, "Victis, Galliae!" O, Galilean, thou hast conquered! Fast the dark ages when men forgot Christ I pass and I see all Europe roused by the trumpet note of "The Jesus shall live by faith." Faith in whom? "The man Christ Jesus," and today those are the great-



est, grandest nations where Christianity holds sway, and of those nations those are the noblest, best type of men therein whose lives are patterned after the life of this God-man—mediator, Saviour. His is the most powerful, ennobling, God-like life influence known to enlightened manhood. He lives today more truly and more effectively than in any preceding age. And he shall live, he shall conquer until we shall no longer have to say, "Know ye the Lord, for all shall know him." Young men, this may be my last opportunity of preaching to you. The day comes when we shall stand before God, you to account for how you heard to-night, I to answer for my message. Before God I tell you that if you reject Christ Jesus, your life will go out in darkness. Yours will be the bitter, unavailing wall of materialism—the wall as of a child crying in the night, and having nothing but a cry. Accept Christ, give him your heart, your life, your all; he will lift you up, ennoble you, talk to you, love you, exalt you to his side. May God keep you true keep you pure, until the day when you shall hear "the man Christ Jesus" say, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was anhungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Amen.

## COUNT MATSU OF JAPAN.

Considered the Brightest Diplomat in Japanese Empire.

Here Only to Reconcile—With Li Hung Chang Negotiated Treaty Between China and Japan.

Count Matsu, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, is considered by his countrymen to be the most able man in the Orient. It was he who negotiated with Li Hung Chang the treaty between Japan and China, and during the recent war there he mastered, every difficult problem that came before him. Count Matsu resigned his portfolio owing to ill health, but is still accorded the same honors in Japan. He may remain here a month or longer if his health improves, otherwise he will return to Japan. His impressions of Honolulu are extremely favorable, and the Countess is also charmed with her surroundings. When the health of Count Matsu will permit he will receive calls of foreigners, but until then his nurse forbids it, owing to the exertion necessary to carry on a conversation.

The distinguished gentleman has two grown sons, the eldest a member of the Japanese legation at Peking, and the other a wealthy mine owner.

The Count speaks excellent English, his pronunciation being unusually good. His services in the diplomatic corps of Japan in London and Washington were so well rendered that in both cities he is remembered with a marked respect by the governments there. His visit here has no political significance whatever. He believes the relations between the two governments were never more cordial than they now are, and that there is no occasion for any rumors of dissatisfaction. Japan has only good words to speak of Hawaii.

### Coffee as a Disinfectant.

"A year ago a Russian bacteriologist made some experiments for the purpose of determining the influence of coffee in destroying disease germs. The conclusion was that coffee is to some degree a disinfectant. The disinfectant properties of coffee depend, however, not upon the active principle of coffee, or caffeine, which it contains, but upon the substances developed in the roasting of the coffee. It was found that the various substitutes for coffee are also germicides, and, like it, develop disinfectant properties during the roasting process. A watery infusion of either coffee or its substitutes was found to be capable of killing the germs of cholera within a few hours, and of typhoid fever in a somewhat longer time. The conclusion should not, however, be drawn from these statements that either coffee or its substitutes are to be considered of value on account of their slight antiseptic properties, as too long a time is required for the destruction of germs by them.—Modern Medicine.

### "ALL HANDS TO THE PUMPS."

Charles Easton was the skipper of a brigantine that sailed out of New Orleans, and in tender years I ran away from home, says a writer in an American paper, and went to sea with him. He was all sailor, and I can see him sailing now, as one day we went ashore together on a spar in the Caribbean sea to a long stretch of sand beach in one of the smallest to the Windward Islands.

Previous to this, however, the crew being in port on Sunday, went to a chapel for service. The skipper fell asleep in his pew, and while the earnest minister was preaching he slept well, until the clergyman in a high flight of exhortation struck the pulpit a great blow with his hand, and said something of "dying souls sinking to hell!"

This somewhat aroused the skipper, and rising from his seat in the half stupor of only semi-wakefulness, he called out in stentorian tones: "All hands to the pumps, ye lubbers!"

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The earth contains 31,625,825 square miles, of which 23,814,121 are water and 7,811,504 are land, the water covering about seven-tenths of the earth's surface.

## The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal passed in 1895, says the Journal of Commerce (New York), 3434 steamers, which is not quite ten a day. The St. Mary's canal, open last year 231 days, passed 12,495 steamers, 4790 sail vessels and 671 unregistered craft. The average number of vessels that passed through the canal on each day that it was open was over 72, and the average lockages per day was a fraction over 3. The 16733 vessels of every class that passed through the "Soo" canal last year had a registered net tonnage of 16,989,778, which is an average of not much less than 1000 tons, and the freight carried amounted to 14,471,648 net tons. The number of vessels that passed through the Suez canal in 1849 was only 82 less than the number in 1895, and the net tonnage was 8,039,105. The tonnage in 1895, then, very slightly exceeded one-half the tonnage of the "Soo" canal, carrying almost entirely coarse bulk freights and open less than eight months. Two and a half million tons of coal, nearly nine million barrels of flour, over forty-one million bushels of wheat and other grains, nearly eight million tons of iron ore, and three-quarters of a million thousand feet of lumber, board measure, were the larger items of freight.

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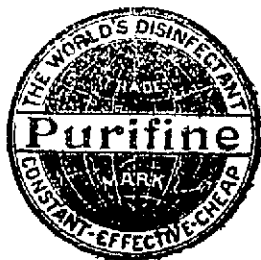
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For the Hawaiian Islands.



EDITOR WILLIAM R. HEARST.

Editor Hearst, who has heretofore confined his journalistic endeavor to San Francisco, is now endeavoring to build up a newspaper in New York. Hearst is a very young man, a graduate of Harvard and a son of the late Senator Hearst, of California. He is said to be worth \$25,000,000.

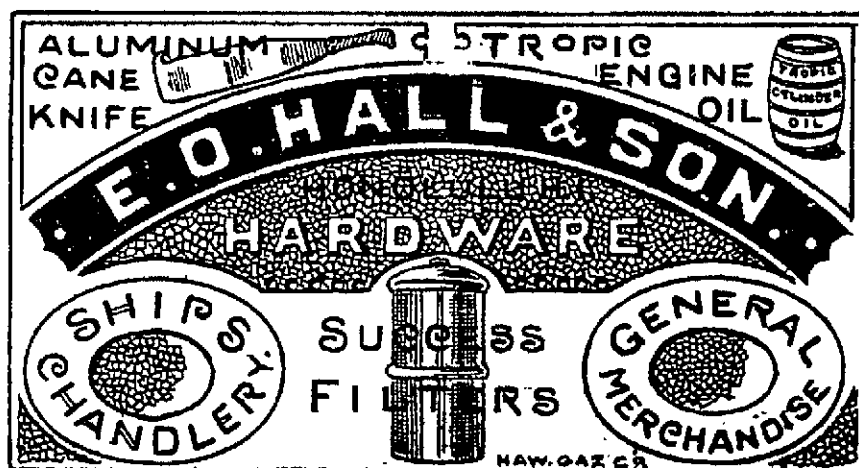
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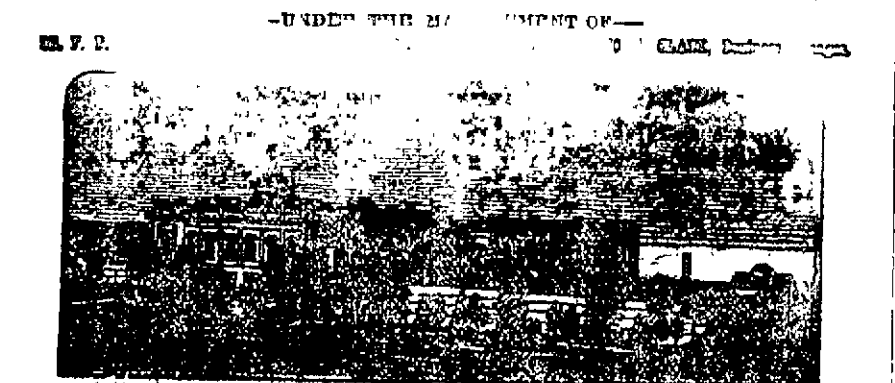
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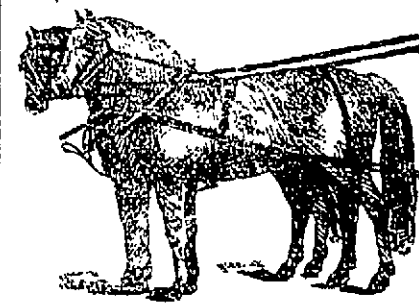
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

Notwithstanding the strength, politically, of the bicyclists in the United States, the bicycle candidates are not meeting with favor, that is to say, the candidates who have to straddle to get ahead.

If the sanitarium prospectors want a boom card, they can cite the instance of the Japanese official who comes to the Islands to recuperate. Physicians don't select second class resorts when sending noted patients away in search of health.

No less a person than Li Hsing Chang has exposed his skull to the X ray and the bullet he received from the Japanese assassin has been located in the head under one of the eyes. Although Li is grateful for knowing the exact where this Japanese leaden compliment rests, he is inclined to carry it about with him for a while longer.

The last statement of the United States treasury shows a deficit of \$26,000,000 for the past year all of which redounds to the financial glory of President Cleveland. With this staring him in the face it is little wonder that he goes blue fishing instead of spending his vacation in Chicago angling for third term nomination.

The lists of the Fourth of July committees show that over \$3000 was subscribed by the people of Honolulu to carry out the celebration of last Saturday. Of this amount some \$2500 or more was expended. We venture to state that there is not a city of the same population in the United States that can show a record to equal this at any time in its history. And yet there are those who say there is no sense of patriotism in Hawaii.

British Guiana has suffered one of the financial slumps that strike the Southern American countries within an unpleasant regularity. The sugar depression coupled with the boundary question and finally the disappearance of one of the richest bankers of the country have all combined to create financial unrest and a general tumble is the result. The Government is coming to the assistance of private firms, but seems to be powerless to stay the storm. This will result in another lesson to English investors in South American securities.

"Electricity" is responsible for the following note, which marks the advance of the telephone: "Queen Victoria, it is stated, has permitted the installation of the telephone at Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Balmoral and Buckingham Palace. The Pope also favors the telephone and has had it installed in the Vatican. It is stated that he has gone so far as to permit confessions by telephone, but priests are forbidden to grant absolution by telephone." If this thing keeps up Hawaii will soon lose its prominence as the greatest telephone country of the globe.

Scientists of the past have told us that when any portion of the human frame is destroyed it can never be replaced by nature. M. Alexander N. Vitzou, however, has been carrying on experiments by which he has proved that lost tissues of the brain are replaced by growth. Vitzou removed the occipital lobes of a monkey and after two years he found the occipital cavity filled with nerve cells that performed their functions as well as the old brain tissue. When the political lobe of the brain is located we would suggest that the oracles of some of our evening contemporaries go to M. Vitzou for treatment.

Colonel Hennebert explains to considerable length in a Paris magazine why it is impossible to cut a tunnel through the center of the earth for purposes of transit. So many of the features of Jules Verne's fantastic tales have been realized in this age of invention that some of France's bold scientists have proposed to shorten distances by tunneling and thus avoid the curves of the earth's surface. Col. Hennebert meets with very little opposition when says it can't be done. The man who attempts to tunnel through the earth will find his final resting place when about one fifth the way through the earth's crust.

With Governor Alford as boss the silver forces of the Democratic party are making the fight of their lives to sweep the nominating convention platform, candidate two thirds running and all up to the time of the election from the coast. A good deal of mischief appears to be a good deal for the Presidential nomination, but his grip is not one that cannot be broken.

Hotes, Mathews and Blackburn are in the fight to stay, with a possibility of a bolt of the delegates to Stevenson or Teller. The only prediction that can be made with safety is that silver will win. As to the leaders of the party one man's chance is as good as another's. The gold wing is despondent. William C. Whitney predicts the downfall of the party, while Chairman Harrity is decidedly gloomy over the trend affairs are taking. That the Eastern gold delegates will withdraw from the convention seems hardly probable, but they will be completely snowed under and will lose a good bit of their enthusiasm for the success of a Democratic candidate who is also a silver candidate. All signs point to the coming Presidential struggle being a contest of the South and West against the Eastern and Middle States.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

One of the encouraging features of the immigration to this country just at present is the number of American farmers who are taking up coffee lands. Unfortunately this number by no means equals the quota of free Asiatic citizens that nearly every steamer is bringing us. A good portion of this latter class go to the plantations or hang about Honolulu, where they live on the earnings of a few women who are worse than slaves. That is the shady side of the immigration question.

Meanwhile, however, nearly every steamer or sailing vessel from the American coast brings one or two and often more men who come to the country to take up land and make homes in the coffee districts. The newcomers, as a rule, are of the sturdy, hardworking classes, men who will make good citizens, and are in more respects than one an addition to the population of the country. These are the settlers who are wanted here, and the country can well afford to spend a good bit of money in swelling the tide of immigration of this character. While both the United States and Canada have thousands of miles of undeveloped lands that may be had for the asking, we believe it is hardly open to question that the land that may be obtained in this country offers equal, if not better, inducements to the people who are not afraid of a little hard work. The necessity for every prospector or possible settler to bring a bag of gold along with him has, we believe, been harped upon altogether too much. Money doesn't grow on bushes, but when some of the free lands of the States are compared with the lands of Hawaii, the chances of a good living and a good return for labor are far better in Hawaii. We are "out of the world," to be sure, but we are quite as much in touch with the world and markets as the settlers of the Western plains living a hundred or more miles from the railroads. What we need, what we must have, if the Anglo-Saxon is to control the destinies of the nation, is intelligent, hardworking men. A capital of a few thousands is a good thing for settlers to have to fall back upon, but it is rank foolishness for the people of this country to tacitly maintain that energy and brains cannot reap their sure reward without money with which to lead the way.

The trouble with our people today is that they have made altogether too much money and made it too easily for them to fully appreciate the "bed rock" financial conditions under which many settlers in other countries are working.

## MR. SUPE AND ANNEXATION.

In another column are given the ideas of an American, who has recently invested money in the coffee lands of Hawaii, on the question of annexation. With the exception of the expressions of faith in the character of our Government, we cannot say that we agree with Mr. Supe's opinions. We will not throw the customary shot so often used in this country "You're a new comer and don't know what you're talking about." Yet at the same time he is arguing from wrong premises.

Mr. Supe's idea seems to be that the commercial success of this country rests on the contract labor system. This we are not prepared to admit and it is safe to say that if the people of the country attempt to hold to such a conclusion they will wait till close upon dooms day before they will see contract laborers on American soil. The people of the United States are unalterably opposed to such a system. They have done away with it as completely as they have done away with slave labor. In both cases it has been argued that the results would be ruinous to industries in which such labor was employed, yet the change has come and the industries still live and thrive and only in comparatively few instances have wages been raised very much above the average under the contract system. Doing away with contract labor by no means forebadows wiping out cheap labor. Supply and demand will settle the question of prices in Hawaii as it has in the United States.

Our correspondent's reference to the Portuguese is unfair and will not be generally sanctioned here. We have

yet to see why the people of a European nation should be classed in the same category as the Asiatics, except possibly it be the Russian. The Portuguese already come within the citizenship clause of the constitution and they have yet to be put down as among the undesirable citizens of an American state or colony.

As to the form of annexation, it is hardly probable that Hawaii will ask or the United States will grant immediate admission to Statehood. It has always been the American policy to require the people of newly acquired sections to pass through a period of probation under territorial Government, and the same conditions would doubtless be demanded in connection with these Islands.

Mr. Supe looks at the question from an Hawaiian standpoint, evidently forgetting for the time that it is American principles that must govern Hawaii and rather than Hawaiian principles governing the United States.

## AMERICAN VIEW OF ORIENTAL COMPETITION.

During the session of the last United States Congress a resolution was passed calling for an investigation of the threatened competition from Japanese, and also of the effect of the difference of exchange between the gold and silver standard countries upon the agricultural and industrial interests of the United States. The report of the Ways and Means Committee, submitted by Chairman Dingley, is an interesting document, as well as a strong plea for a high protective tariff.

It is remarked that at present the Japanese are not a formidable competing nation, cheap silks, rugs and matings being about the only product of Japanese manufacture that has entered the American markets to any extent. "Yet," the report adds, "it is probable that the rapid introduction of machinery into Japan will, within a few years, make Japanese factory products, especially fine cottons, silks and other articles in which labor cost here is an important element in production a more serious competition in our markets than the products of Great Britain, France and Germany have been, simply for the reason that Japanese wages are lower than European wages, and Japanese labor likely to soon become as effective with machinery as European labor is."

It is anticipated that this result will be counteracted to an extent by the improvement in the standard of living, but notwithstanding Japan is a progressive nation, it will be many years before the standard of living among the Japanese laboring classes will reach even that of the Europeans, to say nothing of the United States, which is still higher.

The only remedy the committee suggests to ward off the prospective attack upon the home market is the imposition of duties on the competing imports equivalent to the difference in cost of production and distribution arising from the fact that the manufacturer or producer of the United States pays his employees higher wages, and thus enables them to maintain a better standard of living, than the foreign manufacturer who seeks to avail himself of American markets, pays his employees.

One of the most important features of the report is the discussion of the effect of silver standard upon mercantile competition. The Japanese yen is equal to about 50 cents of American money. This difference in the purchasing value of the dollar places the Japanese manufacturer at a distinct disadvantage, since he must buy a good proportion of his raw material with gold or its equivalent. The only advantage the Japanese manufacturer has is that the wages of his employees have not risen in proportion as the yen has depreciated in value. In the United States since 1873 wages have doubled, as estimated in silver, and have risen 15 per cent as estimated in gold. In Japan, where twenty-three years ago a yen was the equivalent to an American dollar, the yen has depreciated in value, and the value of the workmen's labor has gone down with it, thus giving the manufacturer a distinct advantage in the purchase of his labor.

The lesson drawn from this is that the United States should maintain its present currency standard until a general agreement can be reached among the great commercial nations; and furthermore, that import duties should be raised so as to bring the Japanese goods on the market at the same price as the American productions.

## EDUCATION BUREAU MEETINGS.

When the Board of Education became by Act of the last Legislature, the Educational Bureau, it was hoped that the old time method of holding star chamber business meetings would come to an end. Whatever hopes may have been gleamed in the minds of the body politic have been completely snuffed by the action of the Bureau since its re-organization. We have yet to hear of a single open meeting which the Bureau

Education has held; yet there has hardly been a week since the Bureau was formally reorganized when there has not been one and sometimes two meetings. Reporters have asked to be present and have been refused.

Why this department of the Government should confine the knowledge of its proceedings to the individual members alone is beyond the power of this paper to explain. The doings of the Bureau of Education are quite as important as the Board of Health. One is open to the public and the other is not. In the first case the public is kept in touch with the department, and in the other case the public is practically ostracized.

The only argument that we have ever heard advanced in favor of the executive meetings of the Bureau of Education is that the members are often called upon to discuss the individual merits of various teachers or applicants for positions, and it is hardly fair to the teachers and applicants to make public the discussion of their personal merits or demerits. Granting all this, we would like to know if the personal peculiarities of employees is all that engages the attention of the members of the Bureau. We don't believe that it is. There are questions of administration, matters connected with development and improvement of our common school system, all of which are or ought to be of interest to the people at large. Let the discussion of teachers' individual characteristics be held behind closed doors, but the meetings as a whole should by all means be open meetings, and the public kept in touch with what is going on in educational circles. There is absolutely no reason why the people should go from one member to another, around Robin Hood's barn, so to speak, to find out what the Bureau of Education is doing.

The Commissioners are every one of them men and women in whom the people have complete confidence. They have shown their capacity to keep the schools up to the mark and steadily progressing. But that is not the point. The parents who are sending children to public schools ought to be kept in touch with what is being done to build up the educational institutions. By keeping the public informed as to its plans and general method of administration, it is not impossible that the Educational Bureau may receive suggestions of more or less value. A more complete co-operation with the public is what is wanted, and it is what open meetings will help to bring about.

The ban of secrecy has become so binding and complete that the results have often been almost amusing. When the deputy inspector of schools was selected by the Board of Education, one of the members was approached to ascertain the action of the Board. He admitted the deputy had been named, but he didn't know as he "ought to tell." Still another was approached with the same result. A third member was seen, and by dint of good guessing and positive statements the seeker after knowledge finally obtained the name of the new deputy. What possible reason there could have been for keeping the final action of the Board secret has never been explained. There was no good reason. It was the result of the supercharged secretive atmosphere that has pervaded the Educational Bureau. It will be better for the Bureau, and infinitely better for the public at large, to have that atmosphere cleared of its secretive influences as soon as possible.

## READING OF CHILDHOOD.

A man is known by the company he keeps. Taking this old adage as a cue, Miss Edith Dickinson has written a most interesting article in Lippincott's on the early reading of literary men. She feels that biographers make a serious mistake in omitting to notice the character of the books selected by writers in their early years. She pertinently remarks that as lovers of books never come to anything more than a superficial acquaintance until they have learned each other's likes and dislikes, so we feel our comprehension of an author greatly assisted by knowing the books of which he was fond.

Mr. Hamperton found it hard to read Dickens, and Balzac and George Eliot were taken up only as a study. Scott and Thackeray were his two favorites. In early life, while Byron, Shelly, Keats, Montaigne, Emerson and Ruskin captivated him in later years. Robert Louis Stevenson speaks of Montaigne as influencing his early thoughts, and that Shakespeare served him best of all. Pilgrim's Progress, the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius were among the books that shaped the versatile course of this author. With John Ruskin, Rogers' Italy, illustrated by Turner, influenced the childish mind in a marked degree. During the week days he read Pope's Homer and Scott's novels aloud to his mother, and on Sundays substituted Robinson Crusoe and the Pilgrim's Progress. Ruskin says: "My mother forced me to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, and to that

discipline I owe the best part of my taste in literature."

One can well believe that Robinson Crusoe was the childish idol of H. Rider Haggard. Next to the Arabian Nights it was his favorite. The childish mind of John Stuart Mills was treated much after the manner of stuffing a Thanksgiving turkey. The boy was reading Greek at three, and before he was eight years old he was perusing Anabasis, Herodotus, the dialogues of Plato and the historical works of Robertson, Gibbon, Hume and others.

Though Miss Dickinson's review of these early literary tastes is interesting as a key to the inspiration of literary workers, it also has food for thought for the fathers and mothers who are in a position to, in a measure, shape the course of youthful minds. It is quite as much an abuse for parents to map out a certain line of reading for children, and impress upon them that those books shall be read and no others, as it is to allow the child to pick among the numerous books of the present day to suit the sweet will. It is as sad a sight to see the child kept constantly pouring over Sunday school stories as it is to have the young mind crammed with a class of literature that is entirely beyond its reach. The people of today have a much wider variety to select from, and there is no reason in the world why the boy or girl should not be furnished with healthful reading matter of the character that seems to suit the fancy.

If history seems to appease the youthful appetite, give the child historical works that come within the horizon of its understanding. "Thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" has done more to help out cheap novel writers than it has to properly shape the literary tastes of the youth of the present generation. With reading that to their minds means nothing more than going over so many words, boys and girls often have the desire to read anything but the most exciting and most vicious stories completely weeded out of their make-up. Childish tastes should be studied at the beginning as well as in after years, and the child should be led, not forced.

## KATE FIELD'S ROMANCE.

It is Said Whitelaw Reid Was Once Her Sweetheart.

Miss Field's death recalls a story of her youth that was first given publicity in the world's congress of journalists in 1893 and may contain the secret of her having never married. The story as told by one who claimed to know was that in the beginning of her journalistic career Miss Field worked on the Cincinnati Commercial in collaboration with Whitelaw Reid, who was at that time her accepted lover. When Reid became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune he sent for his old sweetheart to come and take a position on the paper. Until after the defeat of Horace Greeley for the presidency the pleasant relations between Mr. Reid and Miss Field continued.

When Greeley returned to his old desk, defeated and broken-hearted, the stock of the Tribune was put upon the market at a very low price. By the advice of Mr. Reid a majority of the stock was purchased by D. O. Mills, and Reid was given full control of the paper. As a result of the relations thus established Whitelaw Reid married Miss Elizabeth Mills, the daughter of D. O. Mills, and became the owner of a majority of the stock of the Tribune. When the news of the engagement of Mr. Reid to Miss Mills became known Kate Field severed her connection with the Tribune and left the office never to enter it again.—Chicago News.

## Almost Blind

Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores

The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure



Miss Cora B. Ebert, Barnsville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I became Stronger, and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." Miss CORA B. EBERT, Barnsville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## EXPERIENCE AS ISLAND TEACHER.

Very Well Told by One of the Number.

## WHAT SHOULD REALLY BE DONE.

Fault of Filling the Heads, But Not the Stomachs—Children Should be Taught Things of Future Value. Could Easily Earn Their Food.

I have been requested to state the condition and needs of Hawaiian children, as found in my experience among them as teacher.

There are many, more experienced teachers, who could state the conditions much better, and we hope to hear from some of them.

I fear we are trying to fill the children's heads, but sadly neglecting their stomachs. I am a firm believer in the old saying, "The way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach." We all know it is hard to reason with or instruct a hungry man. If this is the case with men, it is certainly applicable to children. Many of the children walk a long distance to school, have no breakfast, take no lunch, walk home through great heat, and then eat enough poi and fish to do them until the next evening. It is surprising that they live, and we should not be surprised to find many poorly prepared lessons. Still we are expected to bring them up to the required notch in each branch; and it is far from a feeling of pleasure when we find we have failed to do so. Some people say: "Oh, they are used to it, and do not need more to eat." Perhaps they can exist, but it is very unreasonable to say that such children can do as much work as children who have proper food. I do not believe there is a teacher on the Islands who would not prefer well fed pupils to those who have but one meal a day (be it ever so good). Pupils should not be taught to work problems and build sentences only, but to work with their hands and build up their bodies properly also. Physical labor and mental labor should go hand in hand, but the physical should be a little ahead. For what mind can labor properly unless assisted by a healthy body?

Children should be taught that which will be of value to them after their school days are over; but I fear many Hawaiian children never find occasion to use the knowledge they have gained in the school room. The younger children are sure to notice this, and it is hard to interest them in school work; for even a child does not often care for a thing unless he can see that it is of some value. To be sure, they often estimate the value by the amount of pleasure to be obtained, and not by real value; but there are few children who consider it fun to sit in a school room all day. But if they can be taught things of real value to them, and taught in a way that they can readily see the value, their interest is awakened.

In many places the children could earn their food, and be much benefited in both body and mind. There is considerable of this done at present, but there is room for much more such work. Many people say that this would be a very hard undertaking, for the Hawaiians do not like to work. Perhaps they do not, but Hawaiians are not the only people in that condition, and it has not been necessary for them to do a great deal of work. Nature has supplied them with food, and about all they have had to do was to gather it. But this can not last much longer. Much of the land is being taken for plantations, and the land is taking possession of a great deal; so if the Hawaiians get even one good meal a day they must soon win it by either mental or manual labor. This is not really a misfortune, but the children must be educated to the new state of affairs. Such an education can not be gained in the school room alone. If each school could have a small tract of land to cultivate, it is my opinion that more real benefit could be derived from one year's work than from two years of school room work alone. Perhaps the teachers would have a little more work to do, but some of us teachers would be benefited by more work in the open air, even if we should soil our hands and lose the cuticle of our noses once in a while. After a while lunas could be appointed from the most competent pupils. There is no teacher better than Nature, and in no way could she be used to greater advantage. Nature's pupils are taught to be independent, not dependent. If children are once taught to make their own living they are not liable to call upon other people for support. But if they are not taught this, they do not have the proper pride and self-reliance. All plants must have proper food or they will be dwarfed. Will not the same rule apply to children? If such is the case, all children will be taught to know the proper food for both body and mind. And not only what it is, but how to obtain it, and how to use it properly. In this way the children are taught actual business, honesty, independence and the value of labor.

Of course, all this can not be worked out in a few days, but these are some of our teachers' ideas as to the present conditions and needs.

N. E. LEMMON.

Notwithstanding the large number of society people at the Brown-Hopper luncheon last night the concert at the hotel was well patronized by an audience of leading people. The program was an extraordinary one and the band, which was considerably augmented, was never heard to better advantage. The officers of the visiting warships were present.







# MR. SUPE WRITES ON ANNEXATION.

Objects to Abrogation of Contract Labor System.

PROTECTORATE IS SUFFICIENT.

Underlying Causes of Demand for Annexation [as] the Views of Them. Government, Now, Free From Corruption—The Citizenship Question.

MR. EDITOR. Judging from expressions of the Hawaiian press and from utterances of your public men, the demand from the people of your islands for annexation is as strong as ever. That the expression of such a sentiment produces a responsive echo in the heart of every true American is not to be wondered at. Nevertheless, the writer is not fully satisfied that annexation will do the greatest good to the greatest number of your citizens. That annexation would be followed by some very desirable results may be taken for granted, but it seems equally certain that in some respects it would injure the islands.

Would it not be well, then, to review and discuss probable results?

It would seem as if the underlying causes for the demand for annexation to the United States were:

First—A realization of the necessity of having a permanent government, strong enough to prevent all periodical uprisings or revolutions, and to inspire confidence in the safety of life and property.

Second—A desire on the part of Americans and their friends to be citizens of the Great Republic, instead of becoming subjects of some monarchy; and,

Third—A probable desire of members of the present Government to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities resting upon them while in control of affairs.

Annexation would cover all three points of this diagnosis. The first two would meet the writer's approval, while the third would not.

You have a good Government now; it is free from taint of corruption; it is run on business principles; has dealt leniently with those who conspired to overthrow it, and is exercising a fostering care over the native Hawaiians. While your Government may be open to slight criticism, no one except disappointed office seekers and former beneficiaries of royalty has good ground for demanding a change. It is best to let well enough alone.

The most objectionable feature of annexation would be the abrogation of the contract labor system, it being a well known fact that all other sugar and coffee producing countries have low priced plantation labor—cheaper than your islands have today—it would seem unwise to take any step that would cripple your principal industries, by causing a rise of 25 to 50 per cent in the cost of labor employed in them.

Importation and employment of contract labor is prohibited in the United States by an Act of Congress of February 26th, 1885, which, of course, would apply to the islands as soon as annexed. That the plantation laborers now on the islands would quickly take advantage of the changed state of affairs, and demand and obtain a higher price for their labor, may be taken for granted; also that the results following would be disastrous to those now employing capital and labor in aforesaid industries. Further, it is well to remember that Japanese and Portuguese in the United States meet with no obstacles when desiring to become naturalized citizens, and that under American law their right to acquire citizenship in the new State of Hawaii would be precisely the same as that of the white man or native Hawaiian, resulting either in Japanese control in many localities, or a stringent naturalization law, framed with a view of conferring the right of suffrage only upon such as would be considered desirable citizens.

It seems as if the objectionable results following in the wake of annexation could be avoided by accepting a protectorate from the United States. Life and property could be made as safe under its terms as under annexation, you could have commercial union, the contract labor system need not be disturbed, nor would there be any necessity for conferring the rights of citizenship upon Asiatics and others equally undesirable as citizens. For various reasons it would seem desirable to give the President of the United States the right of appointing your Chief Executive, and as a matter of course your treaties with foreign governments would require the approval of the United States Government.

It is to be hoped that this rough pen sketch of the consequences likely to follow the adoption of either course will lead to a full discussion of the subject matter herein and lead to a fuller understanding of the question at issue. Later on when the islands are populated to a considerable extent by Americans it may be well enough to fully annex them as a State but not in the near future.

C. SUPE.

Sault Ste Marie Mich Feb 29 1896

PLANTATION WATER.

Scheme to Supply Honokaa Plantation With Water.

Samuel Parker monarch of Mana has about two thousand acres of excellent coffee land on Hawaii under leasehold and for sale. He likewise has a water supply that is a positive luxury to the man who has land. The supply is abundant and is irrigated by this supply. But the terms of the lease are such that Mr. Parker can stop the

water if he finds any use for it. Just now he contemplates dividing up his coffee lands and leasing them. In this case he will have use for a great deal of the water, and the plantation would be short. A proposition has been made Mr. Parker by persons interested in plantations at Kukehale and Honokaa to supply them with water for fluming and irrigating. If the plan can be carried out it will add considerably to the output of Honokaa, as the trouble in the past has been lack of water.

MAY PLANT COFFEE.

Proposition to Utilize Land in Beautiful Blue Manoa.

Land Withdrawn From Sale Yesterday—Company to be Formed to Plant Coffee and Fruits.

The extensively advertised sale of lots in Manoa Valley, which was to have taken place yesterday, was withdrawn when the auction was announced. It is reported that a company will be formed to take over the tract and utilize the land as a coffee and fruit plantation. Only the higher land will be planted in coffee, the low land will be used for bananas and pineapples. If the scheme is a success the road to the plantation will be widened and improved generally, so that there will be no difficulty in getting the product and material in and out of town.

In conversation with a gentleman who was instrumental in having the property withdrawn from sale it was learned that the organization of the Makaha Coffee Company was really the main incentive to the development of lands nearer the port of shipment. He said to a reporter for this paper:

"The coffee industry has not been tried to any great extent on Oahu, and there is no reason why it should not be even more profitable here than in Kona or Oahu, as there is no transshipment of the product. The land in Manoa has all the shelter necessary to raising good coffee, and besides, our men can be engaged on the fruit plantation when not engaged in coffee, so that the cost of producing would be at the minimum."

"Another thing. We believe that a large market can be made for canned and preserved Hawaiian fruits, not necessarily with the United States, but with Australia, and perhaps China and Japan. When our first crop of fruit is ripe we will judge from the character, both as to size and flavor, what can be done with it. If it is what we have every reason to expect it will be, we will then erect a factory and prepare the product."

Like other institutions of a similar kind, the scheme is not, in the opinion of the gentleman, ripe enough to permit of the publication of the names of the incorporators or a detailed plan of the prospectus.

MORE BRIGHT LIGHTS.

A Box of Japanese Fire Flies Arrives by the S. S. Doric.

Goro Narita Brings a Number From Tokyo and Presents Them to the Japanese Consul.

When the Count Matsu arrived by the O. & O. S. S. Doric on Sunday, July 5th, they brought with them a box of fire-flies-unpromising looking insects in the day-time, but most beautiful at night when they lit in and among the bushes and shrubs emitting a soft yellow light and adding charm to the darkness of the night.

Mr. Narita, former secretary of the Japanese legation in this city, who accompanied Count Matsu, brought about two hundred of the insects from Tokyo where there are millions of them. It was his intention to allow them to go free and spread all over the islands, knowing of course from his habits that they would be of no harm but rather, that they would prove beneficial.

Unfortunately the fireflies were not put on ice so as to keep them in a dormant state until arrival here, but they were left on deck where many of them died and dried up. When the Doric arrived in Honolulu there were but fifty or sixty left.

Mr. Narita took the remaining insects up to the Japanese legation and made a present of them to Consul Shimamura who turned them loose in his yard on Monday. By this time they have probably spread about over quite a large space so that people returning home late at night need not attribute the sudden apparition of a ball of fire before their eyes to some supernatural cause. It will only be a harmless firefly.

Something of the habits of the interesting insect was learned from Professor Koebele last night.

It is entirely harmless and, in fact, is really beneficial. Its larvae are deposited on dry leaves or decaying vegetable matter. The matured insect remains inactive during the day, but when night comes it seeks its food among the shrubs and bushes, and was of use to the plant-life or other forms of life of the kind which happen to come within the searching light of its "lantern." It does absolutely no harm to the bushes and shrubs, and on this account will not be objected to by the people.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints. Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredricktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and by Benson Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii.

Requity. S. M. DA MORA, J. H. FISHER, and H. W. WAIT, Coplaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale made in above entitled suit and Court May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alaui Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located within of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet, on Mililani street 201 feet, from the rear and back of the House, on Queen Street, thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet, thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 47 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 19,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2520 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolele to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai, forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiaawai, containing 5897 1/10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7088, and in deed from L. Haalelela, Liber 16 folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maaunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above-named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3049, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236 68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keliuhue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahana to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealahana to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Pahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 38, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52 7/10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10198 containing 73 1/10 acres, conveyed by Kaiole to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24 folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keawemahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 503, to Kaaina conveyed by K. Kaaina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1886, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1887, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8281 acres expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500 payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 108 of Keala Aunani, Paeahi and Kaunua, containing 8900 acres expiring June 24, 1906, annual rental \$150 payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana containing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunua, containing 7880 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less, also all wool pressed, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situated on said Island of Lanai.

(4) OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaolele to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 105 folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55 folios 450-2 to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Investment Company, Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Agents, Honolulu, 4246-m

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYEING COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured specially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

JOHN NOTT,

Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Still They Come

AND

Still They Go.

What Come?

New Goods by every Steamer, crisp and fresh from the factory, purchased for spot cash, by experienced buyers and personally selected.

What Go?

Our Boots and Shoes from Niihau to Hawaii by every steamer, all over, everywhere.

What Now?

Wide awake buyers make their purchases where they get the best treatment and the best and largest stock to select from. Fine goods for a little money.

What Next?

It is a broad gauge policy in all things that make

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others.

Fort Street.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. J. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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## THEY DIED TOO SOON.

George Washington was President and honored in his day,  
He was the father of the land, and all things came his way,  
He had a basketful of fun, a wagonload of fame—  
But he never was a rooter at a base ball game

Napoleon conquered half the world and had a crown of gold,  
And in his time his cup was just as full as it could hold.  
It looks from here as though he should have had his share of fun—  
But he never strained his vocals when the home team won.

And also Julius Caesar, who had his share of sport,  
He won a score of battles and always held the fort;  
He killed off lots of people regardless of the cost—  
But he never slugged the umpire when the home team lost.

And also Alexander, he turned most every trick,  
And then shed tears because there were no more worlds to lick;  
He climbed 'way up the ladder, as high as people get—  
But he never pawned his scepter to pay a base ball bet.

—Duncan M. Smith

## WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I shall be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me, my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett & Fry, High street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed) John H. Kent, 9 Randall street, Maldstone, Kent, January 30, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fullness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them."

"In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the drug store in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterward all the pain left me, and I am happy to say I have never had any return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6 Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked him one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a haystack, set up a conflagration?" "Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of, while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see, indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues and sets going a hot inflammatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what a silver would—only the acid is a poison silver."

"When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists, the more frequent the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspepsias are apt to be chronic rheumatisms. Fend off dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates and he said there seemed to be sense in it.



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—1896—

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Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makona the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

\*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.  
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makona, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

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No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

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C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896



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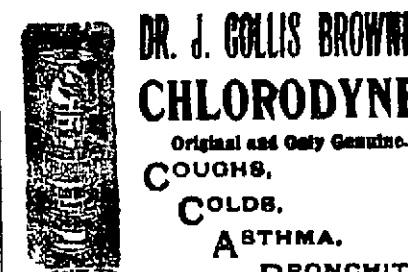
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